BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1852.....NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without any change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
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Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, inform upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 25th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Poliey & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses —or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.

Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

General Notices.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE the valuable and well improved Lot in Kenansville, formerly occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. This Lot contains about half an acre of land, and upon it are two buildings—a spacious Workshop and Lumber House, which are new and well fitted up for Carriage Manufacturing. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated for business of any kind, and especially affords a rare inducement to persons who are desirous of embarking in a mechanical or mercantile life. A liberal credit will be given if desired. If not previously disposed of it will be sold at auction, in Kenansville, on Tuesday of next September Court. Any further information can be obtained from the subscriber. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., July 9, 1852. 45 4t

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted

He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.

Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Millowners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

GUANO! GUANO!

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by WM. ROBINSON,
No. 4 & 6 Bollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf,
June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of April last, his negro man TOM. He is about 6 feet high, weighs from 170 to 180 pounds, and looks sneakingly; his eyes are very red. I cannot tell what he had on when he left. He has a wife at J. W. Brock's, in Jones county. I understand he is harbored in Onslow and Duplin counties.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; and I will give an adkitional reward of One Hundred Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons that should harbor him. R. J. R. HATCH.
Comfort, Jones co., N. C., June 10, 1852 41-tf

GUNS, GUNS—Just received, and for sale, a large supply of genuine ENGLISH GUNS, made expressly to order. POLLEY & HART.
June 10 40-3m

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES

BY THE

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers,

HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA,

for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 225-1tw 3m

Com. Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro'; Southener, Tarboro'; Danville Register, and Roanoke Republican, will copy once a week for three months, and forward accounts and copy of the paper to the office of the Company at Portsmouth, Va.

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal:—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly: he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.

OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218—1t—37-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CESAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.

S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 100 boxes good Lemons: 40 boxes good Oranges; 500 Cocoa Nuts: 75 boxes Raisins. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay cash—the highest market price. SCOTT & [illegible]

General Notices.

"HAVANA LOTTERY."
Capital Prizes—$100,000—$50,000—20,000. $6,000—$12,000—$10,000—5, 2, 3.

THE next Drawing will take place on the 31st July. Persons wishing Tickets will please leave their orders with THEO. GUESNARD, Jr.,
Mobile, No. 56 Royal-street.

N. B. Price of Whole Tickets $20, Half $10, Quarter $5, Eighth $2 50.

Letters (post-paid) will be attended to on receipt.
July 19th, 1852. 268-td

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
Lott Croom vs. Jesse J. Moore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendent in this case is absent from this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, and Alexander McRae, President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, having been summoned as garnishee in this case, notice is hereby given to the defendent, that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur to said writ, the same will be taken pro confesso and the property in the garnishees hands condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs demand.

Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Wilmington, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1852.
July 23—46-6t.] L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term. 1852.

IT is considered by the Court, that the rule by which the order in which the dockets shall be taken up, be rescinded, and it is ordered as one of the general rules of this Court, that hereafter, the cases on the State docket shall be first tried, and when that docket shall be concluded, the Court will proceed with the trial of the cases on the appeal docket, and the cases on these two dockets being disposed of, the Court will then hear the causes on the regular trial docket.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
July 22d.—[46-tc] [Herald and Com. copy weekly]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.

George O Walton, Adm'r of Oliver Jones, vs. Jesse Jones, Nancy Jones, Henry Jones, Calvin Jones, Jincey Jones, and Julia Jones, heirs at Law of Oliver Jones, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jincey Jones, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on her. On motion, in open Court ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Jincey Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard Exparte.

Witness, L. H. Marsteller, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wilmington, the 8th day of July, A. D., 1852.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Wilmington, July 9, 1852 44-6w.

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Bare Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.
THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852 259-2t

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned: about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N.C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H. R. Nixon, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞ All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Railing, variety of piers, mantle and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, believe with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
S. R. FORD, Agent.

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14

Schools.

Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, *RICHMOND, VA.*

THE fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on MONDAY the 11th of October, and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., D. monstrator of Anatomy.

The study of PRACTICAL ANATOMY may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

CLINICAL LECTURES are regularly given at the COLLEGE INFIRMARY and RICHMOND ALMSHOUSE.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical Operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSE—Matriculation fee, $5; Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be answered to those applying for it or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.
July 23, 1852. 46-4t S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the faculty.

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument	15 00
	Music on Guitar	10 00
	Painting and Drawing	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

EDUCATION.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the pupils of TOPSAIL ACADEMY, will commence on Wednesday the 28th of July, and close on the following Friday. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to the examination of Students. On Friday, the 30th, speeches, (original and selected,) will be delivered by the students, after which the ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered by Thos. H. Williams, Esq. The friends of Education, and the public generally are invited to attend. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, Prin.
July 1, 1852. 44-4t

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is now completed. It is a large and commodious building, pleasantly located within a mile of Whiteville. Its position for health is good, and will compare favorably with any portion of the State.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on the 14th day of July next, under the care and management of Mr. A. I. Butner, a gentleman who is not only amply endowed with all the requisite qualifications for a teacher, but who has had, in addition to this, many years experience in teaching.

Terms of Tuition per Session, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography and Philosophy	10 00
Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry and Surveying	12 50
Latin, Greek and French	15 00

Students can obtain board in the neighborhood, at convenient distances from the Academy, at from $6 to $7 per month.

By order of the Board.
June 25, 1852—42-6t] THOS. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JULY 8th.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE THIS DAY! The following new and cheap publications:

Viola, or Adventures in the far South-west; by Emerson Bennet, author of, and companion to the Prairie Flower.

The Diary of a London Physician; second series, by Samuel C. Warren.

Rose Ashford, or the Ruined Gamester; a thrilling story, by Blanchard.

Ben Brace; by Captain Channer. We do not hesitate to rank Ben Brace with the best Nautical tales of Cooper and Maryatt.

ALSO,

Grace Aguilar's new work.

The Days of Bruce. A story, by the Author of Home Influence. This excellent work is now before the American public, and those who have heretofore perused the works of this gifted authoress, will be delighted with this opportunity now afforded of again reading one of her delightful books.

The Daltons, or Three Roads in Life; by Chas. Lever.

Pequinillo; a tale, by G. P. R. James. The best work from the pen of James.

Old Saint Paul's. A tale of the plague and the fire, one of the most exciting and thrilling stories ever published.

The Five Love Adventures of Solomon Slug, full of humor and fun.

Chamber's papers for the people.

Eoline, or Magnolia Vale. A novel, by Caroline Lee Hents. The story is absorbingly interesting, every character being well drawn and the incidents exciting.

THE GENERAL SCOTT Almanac for the year 1853, containing a correct History of the incidents in the life of this famous General. For sale by L. H. PIERCE

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of references can be given if required.
Feb. 18, 1852—29-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

TOBACCO. 25 boxes prime, pound leaves;
35 small boxes. For sale by

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz. Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potasse, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Death of Owen Fennell and Lady.

Two despatches were received here yesterday, announcing the fact that Sheriff Fennell and lady had been drowned from on board the steamer Henry Clay, which blew up, or got burned in the Hudson River, nearly opposite to a place called Yonkers, on Wednesday last. We fear that the painful intelligence is only too true, although we would give much that it were otherwise, for a better or kinder man, or a truer friend than OWEN FENNELL never lived. The news cast a feeling of real sorrow over our community, by every man of which he was known and respected; and we know that the same feeling will extend throughout every part of New Hanover county, and wherever else he had an acquaintance.

We have no particulars beyond the simple announcement. The Sheriff was an excellent swimmer, and some faint hopes are entertained that he may have got out. We fear there is no foundation for them.

To the Voters of Eastern Carolina.

This is the last opportunity we can have for addressing the bulk of our subscribers before the day of election. By the time that our next weekly paper goes to press, the struggle will be over, and the die cast. We therefore hope to be excused if we claim the privilege of addressing them a few earnest and serious remarks upon the occasion, and calling their special attention to the necessity and importance of exertion between this and the day of election, and also ON that day.

The importance of the result, in any point of view cannot well be exaggerated. To Eastern men, who desire to retain the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, the "Convention" or Free Suffrage questions become of vast and paramount importance. Mr. Kerr contends that if a majority of the white voters of the State shou'd appear to be in favor of a Convention, the constitutional requirement of two-thirds of both Houses should be no bar, for the legislators of the people, yea of the East, in the Senate, which is not founded upon mere numbers but upon taxation, should immediately obey this popular edict. What permanency could we hope for if such docrines should prevail? What protection would the East have for her rights under the constitution, if it should once become a received axiom that the Legislature must take the preliminary steps for a change of the constitution in obedience to the will of a numerical majority—that majority being located permanently at the West. The constitution would soon become a Western document, in which the East would have neither act nor part. Mr. Kerr is an open Convention man, and in favor of calling it at any time, in obedience to the declared will of a numerical majority. What Eastern Democrat can fail to use all his efforts, and bring all his friends to the polls, to defeat Mr. Kerr, and place the stamp of reprobation upon his doctrines. Mr. Reid is in favor of equal suffrage by the safe and gradual method of Legislative amendment, and favors no wild and destructive schemes. What Eastern man is there—Whig or Democrat, who will not support David S. Reid in preference to John Kerr!

Democrats, have you considered well the immense results dependent upon the coming election? Have you reflected that Mangum, Scott, Seward & Co., are anxiously watching this State, to see whether they have anything to hope from her? Have you reflected that the election of Kerr will be hailed as a Scott-Seward triumph throughout the entire North?—Shall Reid or Kerr triumph under these circumstances?—shall the champion of Free Suffrage—the good, true Democrat—the tried and faithful public servant—be hurled from his place, in order that Seward may triumph and rejoice?

And the Legislature—oh, let not one member be lost!—think of the issues—U. S. Senator to be elected—State to be apportioned—Convention, or Free Suffrage to be decided upon; with many other things of nearly equal importance.

With such incentives to action, who would refuse to go to the polls? Who would fail to give his warm and enthutiastic support to D. S. Reid? Who would not use all his efforts to secure the election of Democratic members to the Legislature? To secure all these things—to make a good and efficient showing—requires that all should LABOR and WORK in the good cause, from now until the victory is won!

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—On next Thursday, you will again be called upon to exercise the rights of freemen, in casting your votes for Governor, Senator, Representatives and Sheriff. The interest connected with the election of this latter office, together with the large number of highly respectable gentlemen, and good democrats, who are candidates, will, it is hoped and believed, bring out a full vote. We cannot doubt for a moment, that this will enure to the benefit of our worthy and gallant candidate for Governor, David S. Reid. We feel the utmost confidence that every Democrat who goes to the polls to cast his vote for any officer, will be sure also to vote for David S. Reid for Governor.

It has been, and it is, a matter of deep regret to us that any unpleasant feelings should have arisen in connection with the candidates for the Legislature. It has been our course to keep as much aloof from such local matters as possible. We have never asked for office, nor thought of asking for office. We have never been a member of a county convention; and we do not know whether, while we occupy our present position, we ever will be. But we know that such has been the unbroken usage of the party ever since the present Constitution went into operation. We know that under this system, the party has grown and prospered in this county—we know that it is now more necessary than ever as a bond of union between the Democracy of the town and country, since, with the increasing size and importance of the town of Wilmington, there are rapidly growing up separate and conflicting interests between town and country, which require to be reconciled by the influence of a convention, in which the representatives of the different sections of the county can meet and consult for the common good. It is true that in regard to Conventions, as to other matters, there will be honest differences of opinion, —it is also true that like other matters, they are liable to abuse—nothing human can be free from that. One thing however, is certain:—a meeting was held at last March Court—a very full meeting too, in which resolutions were passed *without one dissenting voice*, in favor of a County Convention to be held at June Court, and to be composed of two delegates from each Captain's district. The proceedings of this meeting were published and attention called to them from time to time, repeatedly, and up to the time of holding the convention, no public objection was made—nor any even then, until after its nominations had been announced. As party men, as being at the first meeting which called the Convention, and being also upon the committee which reported the resolutions for that purpose, we felt called upon to support its nominees—to urge a similar support upon our party friends. Beyond party-faith we had sed of good and respectable men, but it was not our first choice. Because we have felt it our duty to support the candidates of the Convention, we have been attacked in all shapes and forms, with all the plausibility of words, to which the disappointed ambition of reckless aspirants added venom. Knowing and properly estimating the authors, we should not have noticed this matter at all, had not the undisguised exultation of the Whig press of this place shown us that the enemies of our party here were at the bottom of these attacks, and no doubt stirring and exciting the opposition to the nominees of the convention.

The Herald of Wednesday morning is half full of these things—praising up our assailants, and expressing its happiness that something has occurred to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party. We should not wonder if an attempt were made to bring out a Whig candidate. It rests with you to say how far you will permit the thing to go—how much favor you will extend to disorganizers. If Mr. Edward Cantwell's manifestoes in the Whig papers, combined with the Whig pre-s of the town of Wilmington, can dictate or presume to dictate to the Democratic party of the county of New Hanover, matters are certainly come to a pretty pass!

Towards Mr. Powers we have none but kindly feelings—we would not willingly say a word that might wound himself or one of his friends, although we feel that he occupies a wrong position, but the course of the opposition press here, and of some nominal Democrats, has forced us to write this article, to put our friends in the country upon their guard against Whig schemes, aided and abetted by some whose vanity prompts them either to rule or ruin. If a change be desired in the organization of the party in this county, it should be made at a proper time, but not on the eve of an important election, and in obedience to such dictation. Our safety, both in town and country, can best be consulted by adhering to the nominees, Messrs. Strange and Corbett.

Mr. Kerr at Newbern vs. Mr. Kerr at Greensboro'

"We see that the Rep & Patriot states that Mr. Kerr is the advocate of an open unrestricted Convention!! Where did the Rep. & Pat learn this? We KNOW, FOR WE HEARD IT, that in his speech at Newbern on the 28th ult. Mr. Kerr said in express terms, that HE DID NOT ADVOCATE A CONVENTION."—*New Bernian*.

Compare the above from a well known Eastern Whig paper, with the following from the Greensborough Patriot, an equally well known Western Whig paper:

☞Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted the *voice of the majority* would and ought to secure the constitutional number of the Assembly to effect it—that this was the true REPUBLICAN doctrine."☜

These, be it remembered, are Whig papers of acknowledged standing among the faithful in this State. There is not, to quote the words of our refined Whig cotemporaries, one "loco foco lie" in the record. What does that undeniable record show—how does it speak for Mr. Kerr—what does it show but inconsistency and wavering—a two-faced insincerity that changes with the longitude, and avows that in one place that in another it expressly disavows. Is this the man or the policy to place in the gubernatorial chair, at the expense of the honest, straightforward, consistent Reid. Is there a Democrat that will not answer NO? Is there one that, by staying at home, and neglecting to vote, will let the matter go by default, and thus indirectly help on the accomplishment of fraud upon one or both sections? We trust not. Go to the polls for Free Suffrage and the Constitution, Reid and Victory!

We would ask our Whig fellow-citizens, in all sincerity, whether they can cordially support Mr. Kerr, with his doctrines not simply of a Convention, but of a Convention depending upon the will of a mere majority, as seen by the extract we have made from the Greensborough Patriot. See what that paper, an avowed advocate of a change in the basis, and the prostration of Eastern equality, hopes for from the election of Mr. Kerr. We quote the following paragraph from a rallying article in a recent No. of the Patriot:

"In the election of John Kerr, we shall not only vindicate our great national principles, but take the initiatory step in securing constitutional reforms in our own State, and a recognition, heretofore withheld, of the rights of our section of the State."

What the Patriot understands by the rights of its section of the State, it has before this explained to be the pure white basis in both Houses. What think you, ye men of New Hanover, of Onslow, of Brunswick, of Duplin, Sampson, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Wayne, Edgecombe, or any other of the slaveholding and tax-paying counties in the East, of a change like this, which would deliver you with your separate interests, bound hand and foot, into the hands of another section, with very few, if any, ends or aims in common;—which would cause you to bear more than your share of the burdens, but leave you with less than your share of the power of the State, to be wielded for your own protection.

"If elected Governor, I shall recommend the taking of the popular vote; and if a majority vote in favor of calling a Convention, I shall recommend the calling of a Convention; *and if the General Assembly refuses to obey the voice of a majority*, I SHALL TELL THEM THEY USURP SOVEREIGNTY AND VIOLATE YOUR RIGHTS."—*Mr. Kerr at Rutherfordton, 9th inst.*

How do the people of the East like that? How much of such stuff did Mr. Kerr preach to *them*? "*If the General Assembly refuses to obey the voice of a majority*, I SHALL TELL THEM THAT THEY USURP SOVEREIGNTY AND VIOLATE YOUR RIGHTS."

And this language Mr. Kerr says he would address to the Legislators of North Carolina, men sworn to support the constitution, which forbids the calling of a convention unless by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of all the members of both Houses. Does he indeed think that the representatives of the people are to be as pliant as he and yield up what many of them consider their rights, rights intended for the protection of the minority at the mere summons of a majority.

No doubt the people of this section of the State had supposed that the constitution of the State together with their rights, and the protection they receive under it rested upon some more secure basis than a mere popular vote. But if Mr. Kerr be right they are deceived. The West has the numerical strength, as was known and balanced at the formation of the constitution. To this numerical strength Mr. Kerr would submit the question of a convention or no convention, and if it decided in favor of a convention, he would expect the members of the Legislature, no matter how much opposed to it upon principle, to yield to the will of a mere majority. He would expect the representatives of Duplin, Sampson, Onslow, New Hanover, or any other eastern county to immediately foreswear their convictions of right—their duty to their constituents and to themselves—under pain of Mr. Kerr's denunciation!—Flattering and modest, isn't it now? How do our eastern friends relish it?

Gen. McKay upon Scott's Soundness.

The Herald of this place learns that "Gen. McKay has not hesitated to declare on more than one occasion, his entire conviction of Gen. Scott's soundness on the compromise questions."

It is somewhat strange that the Herald should have learned this, of which Gen. McKay's political friends remain in complete ignorance. If Gen. McKay has turned endorser for Scott, we must confess that we have been unable to ascertain the fact. But we keep no spiritual rappers, and are behind the age. The General may have said that Scott was as sound as Fillmore, for we know that he used to have no great confidence in the soundness of this latter worthy.

Sampson and Onslow.

We have been somewhat surprised by a statement in the Raleigh Standard to the effect that although the vote of 1850 was the largest ever cast in N. Carolina, these sterling Democratic counties, with others in different parts of the State, gave Gov. Reid at that time, a less vote than they cast for Mr. Polk in 1844!

Onslow gave Reid 715—Polk 717; certainly not a great difference in numbers, but still a considerable falling off when we take into account the progress of population. Onslow, of all the counties in the State, is one which should especially mark its reprobation of Mr. Kerr's Convention schemes, by polling its fullest strength for his opponent Gov. Reid, who deserves all the support which every honest Democrat and good Republican can give him. Among the Convention papers and speakers of the Western part of the State, Onslow has been an unfailing text for attack upon the property basis in the Senate. Mr. Kerr is a Convention man, and his schemes once carried out,—good bye to a Senator, or perhaps even to a representative from Onslow.

We feel assured that old Sampson will do herself honor at the coming election—that her sturdy Democrats will march up to the polls and cast the largest vote for Reid, which any candidate has ever received in Sampson County. In 1850 she polled 853 for Reid, whereas six years before she had polled 878 for Polk. She will this time go over the 900. It is true that in the low Counties like Onslow, it is hardly fair to compare a vote cast in the dog days with that cast at the Presidential election, in the cool weather of the Fall when everybody has returned home; still, we believe that the increase of population ought to make the vote come up to what we have said,—the more so, as there are questions of deep and absorbing interest involved in the result. We bespeak from our friends in Sampson and Onslow a full vote and an enthusiastic support for Gov. Reid.

How is It?

Last Friday we received a letter from an esteemed friend, advising us of the fact, that some danger existed of a Whig being run in to misrepresent the strongly Democratic county of Onslow, in the next Senate, owing to the fact of two Democrats running. We hope that there is some mistake in this. We cannot realize the fact that, in any case, Onslow could be represented by a Whig, while her people are three to one Democrats; and nothing but the most wilful neglect of everything like necessary precaution, could produce a result which would be so mortifying to the good Democracy of Onslow. In an emergency of this kind, we feel a diffidence in advising; but we would beg our friends to throw aside all personal feeling and prejudice, and rally to the support of the party. Recollect the important issues which depend upon the election of next Thursday. The districting of the State for ten years for members of Congress—for twenty years for members of the State Senate and House of Commons—the choice of a U. S. Senator for six years in place of Mr. Mangum—the revisal of the Statutes of the State—the question of Convention or of Free Suffrage, and many others, all with the exception of the Statutes, vitally important in a party point of view. Can it be, that at such a crisis, the senatorial voice of Onslow should be thrown on the side of the enemy, through any squabbles among our own people? We will not believe it. It cannot and must not be. We look confidently for cheering returns from Onslow, and beg our friends to send them on immediately.—Let not one wait for the other, but each man who is in possession of election returns, send them to us without delay. It will confer a great favor upon us.

A Hopeful Man.

The Wilmington Herald has "hopes of old Bladen" this time—to say nothing of the "strong hopes" he entertains in regard to Sampson. He has a communication from a friend—he has not informed us whether the friend be "Anthropos" or "Allegheny," the man or the mountain, and his friend tells him that Col. McDugald is going ahead "*pro*-digiously." The friend further confidentially observes: "I tell you the Col. has gained laurels. I understand his chance is first rate to be elected." He says the people won't send up Mr. Robeson. "They might as well send up a barrel of whiskey." And is it as a barrel of whiskey that they want to send up "the gallant Colonel?" We should not like to say so, but such is the plain inference. The Herald's friend says that Col. McDugald's chance is first rate, and then explains the matter by adding that the people have a desire to send up a barrel of whiskey. Verily this "friend" of the Herald slanders the Col. who, *for* a Col., and *such* a long one, is temperate, as are also the people of Bladen. But the Herald's friend goes farther and exhibits the Col. pitching into McDowell, and that gentleman scared, with Col. Burney after him with a sharp stick.

A hopeful man is the Editor of the Herald, and hopeful men are his correspondents, with a tinge of romance, which sheds its halo around everything.

Do our Bladen friends really believe or intend, that Col. McDugald shall misrepresent them? Do the people of the Senatorial district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus intend that Col. Burney, a Whig, shall beat that true and tried Democrat, T. S. D. McDowell? No, a thousand times No! Old Bladen and her sister counties are all right and tight, and will come forth strong on the day of election, for Reid and all the rest of the Democratic ticket.

And then for the "strong hopes" of Sampson; who but a hopeful man—a very "young hopeful," could entertain strong hopes—or any hopes—of Sampson for the Whigs? Sampson go for the Whigs! Sampson Democrats—Sampson anti-Convention men—friends of the Constitution—do you hear that?

Mr. Webster upon politics.

Mr. Webster was received with much enthusiasm at his home at Marshfield, Mass. The Hon. Seth S. Sprague delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms. He returned his thanks for the kindness with which he had been received. After proceeding further in this strain, he alluded to our political position. Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to refer to recent occurrences, upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything, as the time had not yet come. Whatever he had of good or valuable in him, he would hold in his own keeping, and not trust it to the waywardness of others. From this it is plain, that whatever course Mr. Webster may yet adopt in regard to the Presidential question, he has not so far made his intention public, nor authorized Mr. Talmadge to speak for him.

Mr. Webster spoke warmly on the subject of the Fisheries, and of his determination to assert and protect American rights in that matter.

There is a paper at Goldsboro', the Telegraph, which keeps standing from week to week, under its head, in large capitals, what it calls an extract from "Gen. Pierce's Speech, 2d January 1852," although it knows that this so-called speech is a false fabrication—never made by Gen. Pierce, but attributed to him by his enemies for the purpose of injuring him, and that it has repeatedly been proved so. And yet it keeps this lie under its head, staring the public in the face. How shall we characterise such conduct, or what shall we think of a party or a press driven

The Senate.

It will be seen that owing to the resignation of J. A. Sanders, Esq., we are authorized to announce W. S. Larkins, Esq., of Long Creek, and James Kerr, Esq., of Upper Black River, as candidates to represent this county in the next Senate of the State; both gentlemen are good Democrats and worthy men, well known to the people of the county.

In regard to the Commons, we do not wish to say more. We have stated our views in regard to the opposition "more in sorrow than in anger"—purely from a sense of duty, and from no personal feeling or desire to injure any one. As for reflections upon our motives, such as we have seen, or miserable insinuations against ourselves, such as have been made, they are altogether too petty to be particularized, and the terms in which properly to characterize them are unsuited to our columns. Mr. Powers or his *true* friends will indulge in none such. Those who are fond of fishing in troubled waters, seldom derive either profit, pleasure or reputation from the sport—in some cases it may be, however, that they cannot lose any—for the same reason that it is hard to steal breeches from a Highland man.

Whoever among the candidates is elected from this county, we are certain of being represented by good Democrats, and respectable men. But if there be anything in organization—anything in usage—anything in the pledged faith of a party through its regular authority—a convention—we think that the nominees are entitled to the support and confidence of the party until proved unsound and unworthy.

☞Never to despise an enemy, was one of the maxims of the great Napoleon, upon which he habitually acted, and it is equally valuable in politics as in war.

It would seem, at first sight, that the friends of Gen. Scott are in such a hopeless minority, that they can have little or no chance of success. Such, in fact, is the case, as it at present stands; but the leaders of that party are active, unscrupulous, and ready to take advantage of any false move made by the Democratic party, or of any division occurring in its ranks, and unfortunately there are nominal Democrats enough among us, who stand ready and willing to gratify their own personal and selfish feelings, by endeavoring to stir up such divisions.

The late attempted fraud upon the people, and outrage upon Gen. Pierce, emanating from the Washington Republic, which gave currency to articles from two abolition papers in New Hampshire, representing them as Democrats and supporters of Gen. Pierce, when, in fact, they are the bitterest opponents, both of the party and its nominee, ought to convince us of the sort of war that is to be waged by the Scott press. It is true that these slanders will be met and refuted in the public papers; but every one does not take the papers, and so in secret and in by-corners, such things will continue to be dinned into the ears of the people as gospel truth, and may, perhaps, lead off the unsuspecting, or those who have not time or opportunity to search and see for themselves. This should be seen to. Some good and intelligent Democrats in each precinct, should inform themselves of the truth and the facts in all such cases, and explain the matter to those whose avocations may prevent their making such examinations for themselves.

A hue and cry will be made about protection for American industry.

The last Legislature of North Carolina passed a bill, or joint resolutions expressing the opinion of the Legislature of the State against any protective tariff, and these resolutions were sent to our Senators and Representatives, and by them laid before Congress. These resolutions were introduced by a Whig, and passed by a very large majority. Gen. Scott is a strong protectionist, and there will be much preaching of that doctrine, no doubt; although but two years ago the State was almost unanimous against it. This should be looked to. We will hunt up and publish the resolutions.

The Free Suffrage Bill passed the last Legislature by a concurrent vote of two-fifths of both Houses, and the principle involved has evidently been since gaining strength with the people. If not choaked off by some irrelevant issue, it will pass the Legislature. Its ratification by the people is certain.—The issue of Convention or no Convention has been started by Mr. Kerr and his party friends, for the purpose of killing off Free Suffrage, and for the further purpose of gaining strength at the West, regardless of the danger to the East and to the basis in case a convention is called; since at any rate, the abolition of the present basis, by throwing the power solely into the hands of the West, would secure the ascendency of the Whig party—though at the expense of the dearest interests of the State. This thing too should be looked to. It should be pressed upon the attention of the people at the polls. It is worthy the consideration of all, both Democrats and Whigs who favor equal suffrage—who cling to the present basis—who love their State and cherish her interests. Such cannot vote for Mr. Kerr,—they will be constrained to support Governor Reid.

Some Plain Questions.

It has been objected that the primary meetings by which delegates were appointed to the county convention, were, in many cases, small. Let us ask how many persons were present at South Washington—whether there was more than five or six—and whether Mr Powers himself was not present, urging and sanctioning the appointment of delegates from *that* meeting—whether he was not present at Court during Monday and Tuesday, and finding no fault—neither he nor his friends—with the convention, until after the nominations had been made?—Would not Mr. Powers have accepted of the nomination of that convention if it had been tendered to him? How many of those who are now furiously denouncing the convention, would have refused its nomination? Of course, we know that there are—and always have been—many good Democrats opposed to Conventions, and we respect their opinions; but we allude now to the aspirants, who on the eve of a State election, turn their arms with such pompous fury against their former friends. Mr. Powers, we feel certain, is free from such bitterness, and has no doubt felt himself forced into a painful position by some well-meaning but mistaken friends. It is those who knowing better, step forward gratuitously and without palliation or excuse, save in their own malignant vanity, strive to create trouble in the camp, who should bear the weight of the blame.

We would further ask, whether some who now have a holy horror of conventions, would not have thought them a capital organization, had they been selected. It seems, though, that in spite of their tremendous efforts, the public are ungrateful, and they have not been called out, into a position in which they could display their "promise" and "influence." Verily, Republics *are* ungrateful, and a man of such "promise" would be foolish to hide his light under a bushel, although nobody asked him to show it.

☞We have been shown a letter from a citizen of Wilmington, dated at Philadelphia, in which he says that Pennsylvania is conceded upon all hands to Pierce and King. The only difficulty is in getting at the majority—the very lowest estimate being ten

"Trouble in the Camp."

Under this head, the Herald of last Wednesday indulges in much self-gratulation upon the subject of apparent disagreements among the Democrats, and further felicitates itself upon what it considers the evident perturbation and depression of the Journal. We would not willingly deprive the Herald of any of the few sources of political comfort which its unfortunate position affords, and are even content that it should eke out its meal of scandal against the Democracy, which it commenced with the miserable abolition fraud against Gen. Pierce, with any number of manifestoes from disappointed aspirants or officious mischief-makers. We let all this pass, conscious that in one case as in the other, the motives of these allies against Democracy will be duly appreciated, and their services rewarded as such services deserve.

That the Journal should deeply regret anything like trouble in the camp, is natural—every good Democrat does:—those who do not, can lay few claims to that character,—while those who strive gratuitously to stir strife and all uncharitableness upon the eve of an election, can have *none*.

Mr. Sanders is now a private citizen, and *now* at least, his character should be sacred, and his name not be dragged into a controversy of this kind.—Perhaps the Herald, upon reflection will see this—it ought to. It ought to have more sense, if not more decency, than to to copy the sneer about "foreign dictation," from an anonymous scribbler in the Commercial of Saturday.

It would perhaps suit the views, if not of the Herald, at least of some of his new found friends, to stir up hard feelings between the editor of the Journal and Messrs. Powers and Larkins. This, we will venture to say, they cannot do. *They* know that the editor of the Journal is actuated by a sense of what he conceives to be his duty. It would be difficult to render some of the slanderers conscious of this, since among all the senses, a sense of duty is the last one they would be able to appreciate. A fitting time may come for noticing in detail some of the attacks made upon us—though upon the whole, it is doubtful—the game is not worth the candle. We prefer that some few that we wot of, should commit suicide, rather than we be guilty of murder, if either suicide or murder be possible, where the subject is already dead, or shrewdly suspected to be so.

As Might have been Expected.

The Herald of last Wednesday states that one of the most respectable citizens of Wilmington addressed a letter to the Editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the remarks imputed to General PIERCE, and of course received an answer, affirming their correctness.

Now, might we venture to ask what other result could have been expected, when application was made to the slanderer himself, as to the truth of the slander promulgated? Was it to be expected that this bitter opponent of Gen. PIERCE—this lying witness who had misrepresented him once, would not do so again? or, having entered into a career of fraud and deception, would suddenly turn round, and in a letter to a stranger, avow himself a liar and a scoundrel? The Editor of the Herald is certainly too much of a lawyer to place any dependence upon such evidence as this. And we would venture to hint, that perhaps a better plan to obtain the truth in such cases, would be to apply to some disinterested party, than to obtain a reiteration from the party so deeply implicated, and call *that* proof!

SOME OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER'S CANDOR.—In justification of ourself, rudely assailed by several of the *respectable* organs of the "decency" party, the Fayetteville Observer included—in regard to our statement that the author of articles in the Tarboro' Southerner, over the signature of "Conservative," was a Whig and not a Democrat, we obtained permission of the gentleman himself to publish his name and to state that when voting, he had at all times voted the Whig ticket—that he considered himself a Whig, and none the less one, because as a Southern-rights man he could not support Scott, but would vote for Pierce and King. The Observer, with its accustomed courtesy and candor, omits all except the name and the statement that he would vote for Pierce and King, and then talks about "the recklessness of the Journal!" Has the Observer totally and finally bid farewell to shame? It would seem so.

☞The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 25th, with Liverpool dates to the 14th. So far as heard from, 117 ministerialists, 190 opposition, and 42 neutrals, had been elected to the British Parliament. The Pacific mail steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst., with $1,400,000 Australian gold.

The Government of France has exempted the clergy from taking the oath of allegiance.

Great Democratic Mass Meeting.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26.—A great democratic mass meeting was held here to-day—Augustus Shell presiding, assisted by 30 vice presidents and 14 secretaries. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons were present and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Horatio Seymour, Hon. John A. Dix, John Van Buren, and Hon. S A Douglas

Seward and his Abolition horde are looking with intense interest to North Carolina; and they will regard the triumph of John Kerr as a Scott triumph—as a sure indication that the State will vote with them in the November elections. Do not forget this fact at the polls.

During the two years that Gov. Reid has presided over the State, we have heard but one charge brought against him—a grave one, it is true, and preferred by that pink of etiquette and "respectability," the Raleigh Register—viz: that the Governor sometimes attended the market, and once or twice, or oftener, so far departed from the "dignity" of his office as to carry home in his own hands some of his purchases, thereby greatly scandalizing the aforesaid silk-gloved editor of the Register. Can this lose him a vote in Rutherford County?

Let the people scrutinize his conduct, for this is not only their privilege, but their duty; and when they have done this, let them say whether he has acted well—whether he has made a good Governor—whether he has redeemed the pledges he made, and been a Governor of the whole State, and not of a party; and then let them ask themselves whether it is politic, or right to throw aside a tried and faithful officer, and put in one untried in *any* official station.—*Mountain Banner*.

Gen. Scott.

NORFOLK, July 27.

Gen. Scott has recovered from his late illness, and is now enjoying his usal good health at Old Point.

☞A friend in South America writes to us that he is now spending a month with a farmer who owns a thousand miles of pasture, and a patch of corn larger than Scotland; while he has got so many cattle that he has to boil the fodder for them in a volcano.

Death of Judge McKinley, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

LOUISVILLE, July 19th.—Judge John McKinley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in this city to-day, of an attacked apoplexy. He was a native of the State of Virgina, but was appointed from the State of Alabama. His name and reputation for legal ability are well known to the country. He was appointed to the Bench during the administration of President Van Buren.

SHORT PASSAGE.—The clipper ship Samuel Russell, of New York, Capt. Limeburner, (whose quick run we noticed some time since,) arrived at that city on Saturday week, in 93 days from Canton and 70 days from Anjier. She anticipates the arrival of many vessels that left China before her.

For the Journal.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, JULY 28.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 23d inst., I notice that Mr. John D. Powers announces himself as a candidate, to represent New Hanover county in the next House of Commons. This, sir, has surprised me no little; for I had supposed that any New Hanover Democrat who would allow his name to be presented to a convention, would certainly abide the decision of the body whose nomination he desired. If Mr. Powers had objections to the mode in which the delegates were appointed, he should have refused to allow his name to be presented to them; his not having done so, is conclusive that, had he been selected, he would have accepted, and we should not have heard objections from him.

By referring to the election returns of this county for 1850, it will be found that Gov Reid received 1187 votes; Mr. Powers received 887; Mr Hill 850. What caused this difference between the Governor's and the Commons' votes? I cannot imagine any other answer than that the ticket for the Commons was not popular; it cannot be said that the difference (300 votes) was caused by the Whigs voting for Gov. Reid, for the vote for Gov. Manly in 1850, differed but 5 votes from that of 1848. The returns for 1850 show further, that at South Washington—(Mr. Powers' home)—he received 101 votes, and Mr. Hill 58; at Long Creek, where he is said to be popular, he received 95 votes, and Mr. Hill 67, when at the precincts in the lower part of the county, they ran together, or nearly so. Was this fair play?—They were both nominated by the same convention, and were equally entitled to the support of the party. I presume that the convention was aware of the slow race the last Commoners had made, falling short one fourth of the party vote, and concluded that the demands of the party required a change.

DEMOCRAT.

"Fuss."

When in 1828, a vacancy occurred in the office of Major General, John Quincey Adams, then President, and a Whig, appointed Gen. McCombe to the office, instead of General Scott, the latter refusing to obey orders, his vanity was so much hurt. This called the following from the War Department:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Washington, Nov. 26, 1828.

SIR: It is not the purpose of the President to take any special order in relation to your late *very reprehensible* conduct, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed for the receipt of your deliberate answer to the letter addressed to you from this department on the 15th instant. The nature of that order will, as you perceive, depend in a great measure on the character of the answer received from you.

To put a stop in the meantime to the course of insubordination in which you have deemed fit to indulge, the President directs that from the receipt of this letter, you will consider yourself as suspended from the command of the western department of the army until his further pleasure shall be made known to you.

Gen. Atkinson has accordingly been directed, by order of this date, to assume that command.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.

PETER B. PORTER,
Secretary of War.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
U. S. Army, Cincinnati.

Gen. Scott's conduct in this case was fully characteristic of the individual. The reprimand and suspension for very reprehensible conduct came from a Whig Secretary of War in the Cabinet of a Whig President.

☞Read this, from the Charleston (S. C.) Standard:—

DOCUMENTS FOR THE NORTH.—We have reliable information that the Scott committee at Washington have sent off to the North probably not less than *one hundred thousand* copies of the article of the National Era, the abolition paper at Washington, which article shows by the record of his votes, that Gen. Pierce is a pro slavery man. We have also heard that such Southern men as Stanly, Morehead and Dockery, are on that committee. If so, can it be that this appeal to the abolition vote, is made with their assent, connivance, or knowledge?

We mention another strange fact in connection with these documents for the North. A friend at Washington wrote that he had mailed to us, one of the committee's freesoil pamphlets, requesting us to republish it, that the South might see for itself, what sort of matter the central Scott committee were circulating. The pamphlet so sent to us never arrived. Our Washington correspondent then mailed us another, but though the letter advising us of the fact, was received four days ago, the pamphlet has not arrived. We would not insinuate that the Post-Master at Washington is in fault in this matter, but we suggest that he should inquire into it. A committee who would circulate such documents, would not hesitate to arrange with any servants of the post-office whom they might find pliable, to suppress all such matter when mailed for the South.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Mr. Ashe and the Homestead Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1852.

Mr. HOLDEN—Dear Sir: I observed from a communication published in the last number of your paper, that Mr. Kerr, the Whig gubernatorial candidate, has endeavored to produce the impression on the public mind that I was favorable to the passage of the Homestead Bill. I cannot conceive what bearing this fact, if true, as stated, can have on the pending contest between Gov Reid and himself. I had supposed that great and important questions of State policy were the proper and legitimate issues in a State election, but as this appears not to be the case, and as my views have been misrepresented in order to sustain a false position, I consider it but an act of justice to myself to say that I was much opposed to the passage of the Homestead Bill, and if I had been in the City of Washington at the time, would have most certainly voted against it. The bill is wrong, both in principle and in its details. It has always been my opinion that Congress held the public lands as a trustee, and, holding them in that capacity, that it possesses no right to dispose of them excepting for the purpose of executing the intentions of the trust. The bill in question, so far from being intended for any such purpose, was in direct conflict with it. But I am not disposed to enter into an argument on the subject. With respect. W. S. ASHE.

MEANS AND ENDS.—Again. Do holy means sanctify unholy ends?—It is not so soon forgotten that Mr. Mangum, by touching the unhallowed thing—Scott soup—before the nomination, polluted himself in the eyes of every North Carolina Whig. He did but taste the 'soup,' and declare upon his veracity it was good soup, 'very good soup, remarkably good soup, none of your "soup maigre ou bouillon aimer," but good, if it *was* 'hasty;' and immediately he was denounced as touching the unclean thing.

But Mr. Graham can take Scott; and the soup, thin and hasty as it is, is by some 'coup de cuisinier' to become an excellent ragout, palatable to all sections.—We should like to know, if Mr. Mangum did not & could not correct the acids of Scott's 'hasty soup,' how it is that Mr. Graham can impart an 'herb of grace' to it? In other words, if Scott be so unholy that Mr. Mangum soiled his political robes by the contact, how does Mr Graham render Scott holy? If the election of Scott be an unholy end, do the supposed holy instrumentality and means made use of by connecting Graham with him, sanctify that end? If so, how?

Goldsboro Republican & Patriot.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.—John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Navy, in the place of William A Graham, resigned.

ELECTIONS NEXT MONTH.—Alabama, Iowa, Missouri, and North Carolina are the only States which vote in August this year. Kentucky and Tennessee have no elections in August. 1852. Illinois has postponed her elections from August to the first Tuesday in November, when presidential electors and State officers will be chosen on the same day. Indiana has likewise changed hers from August to the second Monday in October.

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEWTON.—A friend, writing us from Newton, Catawba, under date July 16, 1852, says:

"On last Saturday night Nathaniel Wilson and Wilson England, of this county, got into a fisticuff, the former proving too hard for the latter. England then resorted to his knife, inflicting a wound, from which Wilson died three days after. He was buried yesterday. England is a son in-law of said Wilson. He made his escape. Wilson was a candidate for the Legislature.

☞The ship Washington from Liverpool arrived at New York on Wednesday, with 800 passengers on board.

Wholesale Prices Current.

ASHES, per bush.	0 00	@	0 00
BACON, per pound	14	@	15
BAGGING	13	@	14
Gunny	0 00	@	0 00
Dundee	0 00	@	0 00
Kentucky	0 00	@	0 00
Virginia	0 00	@	0 00
Wide, per bush.	0 00	@	0 00
Hard,	0 00	@	0 00
Flat,	0 00	@	0 00
BEESWAX,	0 00	@	22
BUTTER,	0 00	@	0 00
Porpoise,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	@	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,	0 00	@	0 00
Dry Hides,	0 00	@	0 00
Tallow,	0 00	@	0 00
CANDLES, per lb.	0 00	@	0 00
Tallow,	13	@	14
Sperm,	0 00	@	0 00
Adamantine,	22	@	25
CANDLEWICK,	0 00	@	0 00
CHEESE,	0 00	@	0 00
COAL, per bush.	0 00	@	0 00
COTTON, per lb.	0 00	@	0 00
COTTON YARNS,	0 00	@	0 00
COTTON BAGGING,	0 00	@	0 00
DOMESTICS,	0 00	@	0 00
DUCK,	0 00	@	0 00
EMPTY BBLS. each	0 00	@	0 00
Spirits,	0 00	@	0 00
FEATHERS, per lb.	0 00	@	0 00
Per pound,	0 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, per bbl.	7 00	@	7 25
Northern,	6 75	@	7 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	@	5 50
Petersburg,	4 87½	@	5 00
Richmond,	4 87½	@	5 00
Baltimore,	4 87½	@	5 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,	0 00	@	0 00
Pots,	11½	@	12
Ovens,	11½	@	12
IRON, per lb.	0 00	@	0 00
English, assd.	4	@	5
Amer., assd.	4	@	5
Swedes,	6	@	7
Sweedish sheer	8	@	9
Best Swede,	0 00	@	0 00
LARD, per lb.	11½	@	12
LEAD, per lb.	12½	@	13
Bar,	0 00	@	0 00
Western,	11½	@	12
LIME, per barrel,	0 00	@	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M	0 00	@	0 00
Floor B'ds,	0 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling,	0 00	@	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	32	@	34
Jamaica,	0 00	@	0 00
Brandy,	0 00	@	0 00
Gin,	0 00	@	0 00
Whiskey,	25	@	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	@	40
Peach do.	37½	@	40
MOLASSES, per gall.	22	@	25
New Orleans,	0 00	@	0 00
MILL SAW steel,	0 00	@	0 00
Northern,	0 00	@	0 00
New Orleans,	0 00	@	0 00
MILL SAW steel,	0 00	@	0 00
Northern,	0 00	@	0 00
NAILS, per lb.	8½	@	10
NAVAL STORES,	2 80	lbs.	
Turpen. bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Virgin Dip,	2 00	@	2 25
Virgin Dip,	0 00	@	0 00
Hard,	1 80	@	1 90
Tar,	1 80	@	1 90
Pitch,	1 80	@	1 90
Do. No. 1,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
Spts. Turp. per gallon,	30	@	31
Rosin,	1 00	@	1 05
Do. No. 1,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 4,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 5,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 6,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 7,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 8,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 9,	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 10,	0 00	@	0 00
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Do. No. 12,	0 00	@	0 00
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FIRST POST LINE TO FAYETTEVILLE.

FARE ONLY $3.00.

THE public are hereby informed that the commodious and fast sailing Steamboat CAPE FEAR, Capt. Chas. E. Miller, will leave Wilmington every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville the same day, touching at Mount Pleasant, Elizabethtown and Tarborough, and will return to Wilmington every Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, touching at the same places. Passengers will be landed at Fayetteville in the afternoon of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and at Wilmington the same days. Passengers will be landed at Tarborough on the days of departure from Fayetteville, and on the days succeeding, with the mail.

The above boat is fitted up with new and comfortable state rooms and meals for passengers, and will be commanded by a careful and experienced pilot. Fare for the passage from Wilmington to Fayetteville, $3 00, in the case of Ladies or Gentlemen accompanying families, and $4 00 for single passengers, including meals and cabin passengers, entitled to the privilege of state rooms and meals. Deck passengers, $2 50—in the case of Ladies or Gentlemen accompanying families, and $3 00 for single passengers, including meals and charges on board, $4 50.

Fare for first class Cattle and Freight to and from Fayetteville, $2 50—Second class do. $2 00—Sheep and Hogs, 25 cents per head. *Note.* *Deck passengers by this line must find their own provisions.*

NAVAL.—The United States sloop of war Albany, Commander Platt, arrived at Boston on the 20th inst. from Havana. She left there on the 16th, sailed over 20,000 miles, and has been 242 days.

The Albany was actively employed in the West Indies during the prevalence of the yellow fever, and has been stationed for the protection of Mexico. The Albany was a similar outrage. The Albany was also employed on the coast of Cuba during the Lopez invasion, and on only afforded protection to citizens, but was in the intense excitement which some of those misguided men engaged in the affair. The Albany arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua shortly after the firing into the Prometheus by H. B. M. sloop Express, and remained there some time, to prevent a recurrence of such outrage. The Albany has been at 42 ports.

GUSHWOPPER.—Napier, in his "History of the Peninsular War" describes the effects of a gunpowder explosion. He says:

"A shell fell from the town of Cornuna the Span

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 26, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Whar's the Bloomer?

Empires rise and fall, flourish and decay, and so do styles of dress. The "Bloomer," however, has had a brief existence—the election canvass has come on and cut it short off—although it was reasonal ly short before—and behind too, for that matter. We no longer read about the "Bloomer," and amidst all the electioneering platforms that have been got up. there is no "Bloomer" platform. Perhaps, though. the Bloomer shows conspicuous enough on a dead level without any platform to stand upon.

But it is gone and faded—the last and only Bloomhas paraded our streets—the reign of tyranny and proscription is again reinstated, and women and men both must submit to petticoat rule. So mote it. It is only in Mormondom that this Turkish style could have any real permanence—for the Mormons have the substance as well as the shadow—they not only adopt the Turkish costume, but also adhere to the Turkish manners and have several wives. Lucky or unlucky fellows, those Mormons, as the case may be. Solomons in their way—the Solomons of the Salt lake.

But the Bloomer was a real political affair as the world goes. It was not troubled with two much modesty. *It stuck out and commended itself* to the attention of the public. It kicked up a bobbery sure, and thought itself famous. It took noise for applause, as many others have done. Whar's the Bloomer now? Laid up in some several trunks—hung upon various pegs—the unthinkable-abouts turned into summer pants for some little brother, the skirts, etc., razeed into dresses for the smaller fry—or turned to some less honorable use. All gone and a dead failure.

Dearly beloved hearers, there is a lesson in the fate of the bloomer. Beware of its fate. Beware of exalting things too high, or of thinking too highly of yourself. Innovations must come gradually. Men and women, though not peculiarly the slaves of custom, are not apt to jump into direct opposition to established customs, or to suppose that every man or woman who opposes such must necessarily be benefactors of their race. Change is not always improvement;—factionaries—whether politics, religion or costume are not necessarily patriots—saints, or such like. There are a great many big professions being made now-a-days. It is not often that sincerity deals in such. Beware!

If we have broken in upon the seriousness of political discussions for a few moments, we hope to be excused. Perhaps even out of this folly some lessons might be learned—some hints taken. At any rate, we have a right to indulge ourselves with some relaxation, and therefore have made, and now repeat the enquiry—whar's the Bloomer?

The Question of the Fisheries.

Some difficulty, or misunderstanding, has arisen between the American and British authorities, arising out of a difference in the construction of the fishing convention entered into between the two countries, in 1818. That convention, after prescribing certain limits on the coast of Newfoundland within which the Americans should have full and equal privilege of fishing with the British, adds:

"And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits. Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors therein, and purchasing wood and obtaining water, for the purpose of shelter & of repairing damages and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever, abusing the privileges hereby reserved them."

It is in regard to the construction of this portion of the convention that the difficulties have arisen It is contended by the British that "bays, creeks and harbors" are to be understood as those portions of water—no matter how large—which from indentation in the coast, and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands or extreme points of land next the coast, and consequently no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, although fishing being within the bay may be at a greator distance than three miles from the shore of the bay.

The Colonies have for years been soliciting the British Government to sanction and enforce this view of the case, and their request has at last been acceded to, and vessels of war placed upon the station for the protection of the fisheries, and one American fishing vessel has already been seized and carried into St. John's. Mr. Webster says that "the immediate effect will be the loss of the valuable fall fishing to American fisheries—a complete interruption of the extensive business of New England, attended by constant collision of the most unpleasant and exciting character, which may end in the destruction of human life, in the involvement of the Government in a question of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries. Not agreeing that the construction thus put upon the treaty is conformable to the intentions of the contracting parties, this information is, however, made public, to the end that those concerned in the American fisheries may perceive how the case at present stands, and be upon their guard. The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of the Government."

It is hardly probable that any very serious interruption of the relations between this country and Great Britain can arise from this cause.

☞Major General Winfield Scott, we learn is confined to his bed at Washington City, with dysentery. He has declined going to Niagara to attend the contemplated great whig demonstration.

As the lid of a coffin was about being fastened down in Rochester the other day, the inmate was discovered to be living. The poor fellow who came so near being buried alive is now likely to recover.

The Town Guard.

A friend who is acquainted with the matter has called our attention to the present efficiency and fidelity of the Guard. So far as we can learn, that body has never been more perfectly organized, or in a state to do better service, and we deem it due to good officers, even in the unobtrusive *walk* of the night guard, to give them the praise to which a faithful and zealous discharge of their duty entitles them.

Brunswick County—Something of a Mistake.

It seems that we made a very considerable mistake in calling the gathering at McKethan's, in Brunswick county, on Tuesday last, a Whig Convention for that county. Very little of the county was represented, except that portion of the party about North West, who called the meeting together. It was, in fact, simply a caucus. We do not mention this for the purpose of intermeddling, but simply because it is so; and our first account might have the effect of doing Mr. LANGDON injustice, as representing him running against the regular nominee of his party; whereas, in that respect, he and Gen. WATTERS stand precisely upon the same footing. There will unquestionably be a very full vote polled.

☞An inquest was held over the dead body of a negro man, belonging to Jas. Kerr, Esq., on the 13th inst. The body was found floating in Black River, and is supposed to have got drowned while in a state of intoxication. Verdict accordingly.

For the Journal.

SMITHVILLE, July 19, 1852.

Messrs. Editors:—An article is published in the "Herald" of July 17th, entitled "Gen. Pierce and the Fugitive Slave Law," which demands to be placed in its *true* light, instead of being suffered to pass in a *false* and *tortured* acceptation, to the eyes of a community whose institutions have never had a more powerful supporter, either North or South, than Gen. Franklin Pierce. The Herald says: "We give the following extracts from *Democratic* papers." This I deny, and assert that any man has but to read one of the papers mentioned to see how widely they differ from papers advocating Democratic principles. They are both Free Soil papers—the former being the special organ of John P. Hale, and the most bitter opponent of Gen. Pierce—a paper which, from the whole tenor of its course, thinks it can perform no greater service to the Free Soil party, than to circulate the most unfounded falsehoods against Gen. Pierce. The latter was the particular organ of Rev. John Atwood in that campaign, in which Gen. P., with the sterling Democrats of New Hampshire, asserted that Free Soilism and Democracy have no affinity, and can never combine together, as long as there are strong minds and bold hearts in the Democratic ranks to repel the odious principles of "higher law" fanaticism.

It is not necessary to say more for the refutation of the article we refer to. than to inform the community of the authority from which it emanates—authority which renders the idea of its truth supremely ridiculous.

We advise the Herald, when it quotes Democratic authority in future, not to quote authority which, by bargain and sale, placed a Whig Governor in the Gubernatorial chair, at the expense of John P. Hale, in the Senate; for we doubt very much whether it will be received as law and gospel by intelligent thinking men of either party.

I remain, very respectfully,
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☞Our Smithville correspondent *knows* the character of the papers quoted as authorities against General PIERCE, and his statements may be implicitly relied on. We rather think the Roorback, started by the *Republic* at Washington, and copied by the Whig papers South, is, by this time, pretty essentially exploded.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow Co., N. C., July 22d, '52.

Editors Wilmington Journal:—The delegates who were appointed for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this District, have requested me to express their hearty concurrence in the nomination made by the other counties—that of S. J. Person, Esq., of New Hanover.

The Democrats here in Onslow, are in high spirits, and confidently expect a glorious victory the 5th day of August next. You never knew a party better satisfied with a candidate, than they are with David S. Reid—the champion of Equal Suffrage.—Let our friends be of good cheer—the prospects were never brighter—Gov. Reid will get a large vote here, evidently larger than he did before. Send me some Reid tickets.

The Whig nomination for the Presidency was received with evident astonishment and regret; but some of them are falling into rank, while others avow they will not support the hero of Lundy's Lane.

By the way, I understand that there are some Whigs down upon the Journal near here, for publishing a card signed by Messrs. Stephens, Faulkner, Toombs. and others—saying that the card was not published in the *Intelligencer.

Hurrah for Reid, and Pierce and King.

JEEMS.

*We cut the cards of Stephens, Toombs, and the others direct from the columns of the National Intelligencer, we believe of the 3d inst.; so there is no use squabbling about it—its a true bill.—[EDS. JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JULY 22.—The steamship United States, from Aspinwall, arrived here to day. She brings four hundred and forty passengers together with a quarter of a millon in specie.

Our dates from California by this arrival are to 28th June.

The city of Sonora was the scene of a most disastrous conflagration on the 17th June. Loss estimated at $2,000,000.

The steamship Pampero was advertised to leave Aspinwall for New Orleans on the 15th.

Amongst the passengers on board the United States are Lieut Governor Purdy of Californa, Maj. A. H. Sibley and others, who were robbed of their baggage and valuables whilst crossing the Isthmus.

We learn by the steamer United States, that the steamer Golden Gate, which arrived at Panama on the 11st, brought 1200,000 dollars in gold Mines of uncommon richness have lately been discovered in California.

TOOMBS AND STEPHENS.—There is no cause for lamentation at the loss of Toombs and Stephens or any number of men like them. They have been a moth and a curse to the party on which they have inflicted their pretended membership.

New London Chronicle.

The tone of the Whig press in reference to the refusal of the Southern Whig members of Congress to support Gen. Scott, reminds us very strongly of the Irishman and his rabbit. "Och, darlint! and how will I ate you? It is boiled, baked, or roasted? Faix it is good ye are, cooked any way!" In the midst of the Hibernian's feast, however, the rabit escaped—and looking after it, with a countenance indicative of the fatuity of attempting a rescue, he exclaimed, "Be off wid ye! ye long legged, half starved, blathering rascal that ye are! there isn't buther enough in the village to grease your dried up carcase! and yer good for nothing anyhow!" Probably "Messrs. Toombs and Stephens" find their relief in the rabbit's consolation, who thanked his stars that he had got rid of distasteful company.

New Haven Register.

A committee having requested, in accordance with the general desire, a copy, for publication, of the Eulogy delivered on the 15th inst., by Geo Davis, Esq., on the character and services of Henry Clay, that gentleman, we regret, declines acceding to their request.—*Herald. 21st inst.*

According to the French census, one Frenchman in seventy dies by his own hands; and one woman in a hundred and twenty-five.

Speech of Hon. W. B. Ashe, of North Carolina,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 25, 1852.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Chairman, I will not further follow the Congressional record of General Pierce, but, collecting his different votes, will append them in the form of a note to my speech. And in conclusion of my remarks upon this subject, will only add, that General Pierce carried with him in his retirement from the councils of his country the same indomitable love for the Constitution which he had exhibited in Congress. In 1844 and 1845, the public mind was much agitated by the contemplated annexation of Texas, and many of the Northern politicians, who had professed friendship for the South, fearing that this step would enhance our power too much, backslided, and threw themselves in direct opposition to that measure. It was not so with Gen. Pierce. Considering Texas, although nominally separated, as "blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh," he became one of the warmest advocates for its annexation, and when a distinguished Democrat of his State, [Mr. Hale,] beguiled by the corrupt appliances of the Free-Soilers, came out in opposition to that great national measure, he again appeared upon the political battle-field, and never ceased his efforts until he drove him from his party, and destroyed him in the State. But, sir, on a more recent occasion, which is still fresh in our memory, we find a similar display of zeal and devotion for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the country. Some twelve months since, the Democracy of the State of New Hampshire held a State Convention, and nominated a Mr. John Attwood for Governor. At the time of his nomination, Mr. Attwood was supposed to be in favor of the execution of the fugitive slave law; but, subsequently, on expressing his hostility to it, General Pierce immediately summoned another convention, rescinded the previous nomination, and, taking the stump in favor of the second nominee, he ceased not his efforts until his election was triumphantly secured. Whether in office or out of office, the same unbending, granite-like loyalty to the Constitution governed and controlled him. Mr. Chairman, in contemplation of this record, I feel warranted in saying that there is no Southern Democrat whose heart does not leap with joy at the privilege of voting for General Franklin Pierce.

We have been informed that Gen. Pierce is a radical Democrat, a most bitter partisan, and the intimation is most shrewdly made that, in case of his election, the official guillotine will be put in active operation. Sir, though the Democratic party has never sought success by the idle clap-trap declaration of "non-removals and of proscribing proscription," yet the bold and manly denunciation of the tricks of the Harrison campaign by General Pierce should afford us the most satisfactory assurance that he never would follow in their footsteps; and instead of a reckless and indiscriminate proscription for opinion's sake, he would make the conduct of the officers the standard for removal But in order that I may not do him any injustice, I will quote his own words, as found in his speech made in the Senate in 1842. It will be recollected about this time that Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, had published a letter of admonition to office-holders, which, by many of the Democratic party, was considered as invading the inalienable rights of freemen. In condemnation of the opinions expressed in this document, and with regard to the removal of officers, Gen. Pierce made the following remarks:

"There is but one sensible, practical rule upon this subject. If the discretion of the office-holders will not observe it, let them feel the effect of it. It is this: When a public officer neglects the duties of his office for political purposes, prostitutes it for political ends, or in any way abuses the trust confided in him, to promote the objects of a party, he should be removed, and so far as I know my party, yield to that principle their cordial assent. But when you transcend this, you assail the public officer in the free and unembarrassed exercise of his inalienable rights, secured to him by the Constitution, as a man and a citizen."

* * * * * * * * *

"No, sir; no! If liberty shall not become a mere name, this bold invasion by the Executive of the rights of the man and the citizen will be invoked to arouse popular indignation in many a contest, long after your bones and mine will have mingled with our mother earth. Let the humble, and perhaps dependent, officer, whose eyes fall tremblingly upon this circular, turn them from it to the Constitution of his country, and learn that every citizen of the Republic, whether learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, in office or in the walks of private life, is of right entirely unshackled in the exercise of thought and speech, so far as the elective franchise is concerned, and remember that any attempt to abridge that right, come from what quarter it may, is usurpasion."

But, Mr. Chairman, appeals have been made to the friends of the old soldiers, and an attempt has been made to excite against Gen Pierce ill-will and prejudice, on the ground that he was opposed to the establishment of the pension system. True, sir, he was opposed to the adoption of this policy by our country, and why? Because he foresaw that it was fraught with the same demoralizing effects upon our national character which it had produced in Old England. He foresaw that it would be a precedent by the use of which artful and selfish demagogues would justify the most reckless and unwarrantable squandering of the public property. And I appeal to our daily legislation, Mr. Chairman, as a proof that his apprehensions were not groundless. What restraint have we upon the most reckless squandering of the public property? None whatever.

But, not satisfied with condemning Gen. Pierce for his opposition to the general pension system, our opponents have selected the case of Mrs. Harrison as a point of attack. I will quote a part of his speech upon this occasion, which will show the unprejudiced and fair-minded whether he was right or not. In the course of his argument, Gen. Pierce says:

"Without any feelings adverse to this claim, politically or otherwise, he protested against any legislation based upon our sympathies. He protested against the power and dominion of that '*inward arbiter*,' which, in private life, was most sure to lead us wrong. It made a vast difference whether we paid the money from our own pockets, or drew it from the pockets of our constituents. He knew his own weakness upon this point personally, but it would be his steady purpose, in spite of taunts and unworthy imputations, to escape from it as the representative of others. This claim was not made on account of the indigence of the family; they were in easy, if not affluent circumstances. It was not for loss of life, or limb, or property, in the military service of his country, which has been heretofore the exclusive basis of pensions, but it was for the civil services of General Harrison, this claim was set up. This would be a broad and dangerous departure from anything which has yet been done from the commencement of the Government. In this country we have, thank God, not yet reached the day, when we acknowledge, by a system of partial legislation, the distinctions of place or of rank, and if you pass this bill, for the same reasons, and under the influence of like impulses, you ought, and you are authorized to grant similar relief to the humblest widow of the humblest clerk in your civil departments, and, in all probability, many of those could make an appeal a thousand times stronger to our sympathies."

Such, Mr. Chairman, were the considerations which induced General Pierce to oppose this claim, and who will deny their strength or justice? But, our records show another application from another individual, for a pension, and as I believe General Pierce was on the Committee of Pensions when it was rejected, I will explain who it was made by, and for what reasons it was rejected. In the year 1836, Major General Winfield Scott applied for a pension, then holding his present actual rank in the United States Army by brevet. It was rejected, on the ground that the only law under which the claim could be allowed. was passed for the benefit of wounded *seamen*, and was passed with the view of promoting enlistments. As the committee were not aware of any personal wound or affliction, received by the applicant in the service of of his country, they were compelled to report adversely to his application. I do not know that any attempt has been made to censure Gen. Pierce for the rejection of this claim; but in order to prevent its being done, I will state, from the time that Gen. Scott was breveted as Major General, in 1814, to the present hour, he has been receiving an annual income from the Government of upwards of $6.000, which in the aggregate amounts to the round sum of $228.000. This application. Mr. Chairman, made by General Scott for a pension, shows in the most glaring light, the pernicious evils of the pension system. It engenders a feeling that our Government should be the architect of private fortunes—that from its coffers the streams of individual wealth and emolument should flow, and it requires but a moment's reflection to show that the consequences upon our national character and national manners would be highly pernicious.

We are told by one of the Government organs, published in this city, that Gen. Pierce is a tight-laced Democrat, and if elected will oppose all endowments of railroads with the public lands, and all the improvements of rivers and harbors by the United States. These objections are made with the view of prejudicing the Western feeling against the nominees of the Democratic party. Sir, I fear not its effects. The Democracy of the Northwest understand too well the structure of our Government to condemn a great statesman, because he has made, in his legislative career, the constitution of his country his only guide. A kindred attempt has been made in my State, on the same grounds to prove that Gen Pierce is hostile to North Carolina, because he voted against a general river and harbor bill, which, by chance, included a small appropriation for that State. By the same reasoning, Mr. Chairman, I may be condemned as hostile to North Carolina, for during the last Congress I gave a like vote upon a similar bill. But I flatter myself, sir, that it would be very hard to make any Whig or Democrat in that State believe that I was hostile to its interests, or that I did not always hold her interests nearest to my heart. Sir, however strongly we may desire the full development of her resources, the Democracy of North Carolina fully appreciate the fact that we live under a written constitution, and that if that constitution can be violated to open rivers, and to make and clear out harbors, when such works are not of national importance, it can be violated by Congressional majorities for any and all purposes whatsoever. Gen. Pierce will doubtless, if elected, use all his influence to restrain the Government within its constitutional limits; but if Congress in its action shall observe those limits, no man who knows his character can for a moment believe he would interfere to obstruct this legislation.

I have now, Mr. Chairman, in a rapid manner, glanced at Gen. Pierce's political career, and in conclusion will say that I fully accord in the high compliment paid to him by the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania:

"No candid and honorable man of any party well acquainted with General Pierce will, I am convicted, deny to him the intellectual qualifications necessary to render his administration of the Government wise, able, and successful. Besides, unless I am greatly mistaken, he possesses determination of character and energy of will, without which no individual is fitted to perform high and responsible executive and administrative duties, such as pertain to the office of President of the United States. My own observation, as well as the history of the world, have taught me that these are qualities which do not always belong to great Senators and distinguished orators."

Mr. Chairman, the Democracy of our country, knowing that in the civil administration of our government a wise use of the pen is of greater value than a burnished sword, have never in their selections of candidates made military prowess the standard of political and civil worth; but as our opponents have selected the greatest military captain of the age as their standard-bearer, we shrink not from putting in competition with him the actions of one of his subaltern officers.

When Gen. Pierce retired from the political arena in 1842, it was his determination to devote his future life to his professional labors. Mr. Polk, on the formation of his Cabinet, offered him the high position of being his constitutional adviser. This honor he declined, and professing the greatest confidence in Mr. Polk's wisdom to administer the Government, declared he never again expected to *enter into the service of his country, unless it should be engaged in a war*, in which case a sense of duty would not allow him to remain at home. War did come, and as soon as the fact was announced, we find the illustrious Senator enlisting as a *mere private* in a volunteer company, ready to sacrifice station, comfort, and pleasure, to serve his country. The blood of his patriotic father had not yet run out—the one, a private at Bunker's Hill, the other a prive for the Mexican fields. Mr. Polk forced a commission upon him. Did he dishonor it? What say his commanding officers in their official reports?

Extract from Gen. Scott's report of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco:

"Accordingly, the two advanced divisions and Shields's brigade marched from Contreras under the immediate orders of Major General Pillow, who was now joined by the gallant Brigadier General Pierce, of his division, personally thrown out of activity the evening before by a severe hurt received from the fall of his horse. Next (but all in ten minutes) I sent Pierce, (just able to keep the saddle,) with his brigade, conducted by Captain Lee, engineer, by a third road a little further to the left, to attack the enemy's right and rear, in order to favor the movement upon the convent, and cut off the retreat upon the capital.

"Brigadier General Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before, under pain and exhaustion, fainted in the action.—Several other changes in the command occurred on this field."

Extract from the report of Major General Worth, dated August 23, 1847:

"The division commander cannot forego the opportunity presented, to acknowledge his obligations and express his admiration of the gallant bearing of Major General Pillow and Brigadier Generals Shields, Cadwalader, and Pierce, with whom he had the gratification of concert and co-operation at various critical periods of the conflict."

On the 22d of August, two days after these great and decisive battles, General Pierce was appointed by General Scott one of the American Commissioners in settling the terms of an armistice between the armies of the United States and Mexico, and, with Generals Quitman and P. F. Smith, executed that delicate and honorable trust.

The storming of Chepultepec, on the 13th of September, was the only one amidst the glorious achievements of the valley of Mexico, in which General Pierce did not participate. He was then confined to his bed by sickness, and we have been credibly informed, that notwitstanding his great debility at times, and the severe injury at the battle of Contreras, it was the only occasion when he was off duty from the time he landed at Vera Cruz till he left the city of Mexico for the States.

General Pillow, in his report of the storming of Chepultepec, thus alludes to the commander of his first brigade:

"I regret that I was deprived, during the action, of my brave, talented, and accomplished brigadier, General Pierce, who was confined to a sick bed."

Such are the official reports of the conduct of General Pierce by his superiors in command at the time. No comment is necessary.

I will now furnish a few extracts from the newspapers of the day. Many more might be furnished; but I deem it unnecessary. Some of them are extracts from letters from the Army, and some the remarks of editors.

Extract from a letter from an officer in the 9th regiment, to his friends at home. Speaking of General Pierce, he says:

"I am sorry he is going, as I don't know of a man who would do better for the men under his command, or one that the soldiers would like so well. Bravery goes a great way towards making a man respected in the Army, and General Pierce has as good a reputation for that as even his immediate commander, General Pillow. I immagine I can see him now upon that black horse at Contreras. He gave us a word or two as we filed past in a shower of shot and shells, in return for which we gave him a cheer. I saw him, too, at Churubusco, notwithstanding he was hardly able to sit on his horse, with the bullets flying round him."

Extract from the report of Major General Pillow of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco:

"1st. Brigadier General Pierce, though badly injured by the fall of his horse while gallantly leading his brigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th, did not quit the field, but continued in command of his brigade," &c.

"2d. During this movement, I met with Colonels Ransom's and Morgan's regiments—12th infantry, under Captain Wood, and the howitzer battery, under Lieut. Breno, parts of my division forming Gen. Pierce's brigade—which had been moved by order of the general-in-chief, under command of Gen Pierce, against a large body of the enemy to the right and rear of the main works, where they had been, in conjunction with Shields' brigade, engaged in a fierce open-field fight with a large force. Brig. Gen. Pierce, though suffering severely from his injury of the preceding day, had nevertheless been on duty and in command of his brigade, and until a few moments before, when he had fainted from pain and exhaustion, and been carried from the field.

"3d. I cannot withhold the expression of my sense of the deep obligations I am under for the success and honor due to my command to my two gallant brigadier generals, (Cadwalader and Pierce,) whose promptitude, skill, and daring were equal to every emergency, and who, in the absence of disciplin in their commands, met and overcame every obstacle, and led on their brigades to honor and distinction."

GENERAL PIERCE IN MEXICO.—Colonel O'Hara, one of the editors of the Louisville Times, speaks thus of the services of Gen. Pierce in Mexico, himself being a personal witness:

"Having retired from the Senate, and resuming the practice of his profession, the difficulties with Mexico struck that electric spark of patriotism ever alive in his bosom, and he was chosen the Colonel of the New England regiment, prepared to do battle for his country's honor, and to assert and maintain her rights. When appointments were made by President Polk of officers to fill up the commands of the army, Col. PIERCE was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. During that unexampled campaign he bore a most conspicuous part for the exhibition of all the elements that combine to make a great captain—patience and endurance under toil and privation in a new field, a coolness that met every responsibility, and a courage ready to face the very cannon's mouth. Beloved by those who served under him—for he was ever ready to participate in the labors of their marches and their daring in the hour of battle—he brought with him from the field of Mexico laurels that never wither—the enshrinement of himself in the hearts of his countrymen, who beheld his valor and participation in the glory which his bravery won.

"At Contreras, when dashing over the pedrigal (a continuous series of sharp rocks thrown up by volcanic action) for the purpose of leading his brigade, his horse fell under him and crushed the leg of the rider in his fall. The battle of Churubusco followed the next day, and, scorning to hang back with his tent, with crutch in hands he mounted his good steed, and urged his men "on to victory!" In the foremost rank of battle he was found; and through most of that bloody day he was the spirit of the wing in which he was placed. But, with fatigue, and the anguish of a fractured limb, he became faint, and was borne insensible from the field; but not before (could he have heard) the shouts of victory would have filled his ears, and brought back the quick pulsations to his noble heart.

"We speak with enthusiasm of the gallantry of Gen. Pierce, because attached to that branch of service, we were an eye-witness of all that we represent. It was with pride and exultation that we saw him rejecting the privilege accorded the wounded, and baring his "bosom to the strife." Our admiration knew no bounds, for we felt that there was a heart truly American—American in its most comprehensive sense—reckless of self, and all for his country."

The great city, the immortal city of the Aztecs, is fallen. The war is practically closed, and the yeoman soldier sheathed his sword, resigned his commission, and again became a worshipper at his fireside altars. This record is short, but it is illustrious. Official distinction neither in the military or civil service of the country had any false gli ter for his eyes When his country demanded his services they were rendered; but when no longer needed, a private station became a post of honor. No strife or contention ever found an entrance in his bosom for the possession of office.

Now, Mr Chairman, I ask, through you, the Democracy of America—I ask the people of America, irrespective of party—if such is no the man that the evil times we have fallen upon demand should be placed at the head of our Government? Who will be bold enough to say that under his Administration corruption will not be put down, the Augean stables cleaned out, Galphinism throttled?

I shall say but a few words respecting the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Praise of him with North Carolinians would be a work of supererogation. He is emphatically one of us. The people of my district have time after time manifested their great and abiding confidence in him, and they have never been deceived. His name is indeed with us a tower of strength. He was the first choice of the people of Sampson county for the Presidency, and around him, I well know, cluster their warmest and strongest attachments. With this ticket our horizon is cloudless—bright with the hope of success.—By the establishment of a national platform, and by placing upon it as candidates men distinguished for capacity, probity, and enlarged patriotism, we have exercised and forever damned the fell demon of sectionalism. Have our opponents done likewise? Of their candidate for the Vice Presidency no man who knows him can entertain but one opinion. He is a gentleman, and one whom his political friends in North Carolina have delighted to honor. But notwithstanding these predilections for one of her favored sons, the Fillmore men, the compromise men, the Constitution-loving people of North Carolina will demand why is the name of Gov. Graham put upon the same ticket with that of the distinguished soldier whom they have uniformly denounced as unworthy of their suffrages; who, they well know, is raised to his present conspicuous position by the base machinations of Free-soilers? The great contest in the Whig Convention was between Millard Fillmore and William A. Seward, and not between Fillmore and Scott. Fillmore has fallen and Seward has triumphed. The country should bear in mind that Millard Fillmore, in 1844, was nominated for Vice President on the recommendation of his New York friends—Why have they now striven to disgrace him, to hurl him from his presidential chair in scorn and contempt? This is a pregnant question, and its answer, though short, should sink deeply into the hearts of Southern freemen. It was because, as President, he was too honest to perjure himself—as President, he was too patriotic to court the higher-law faction.

Differing as widely as I do in opinion from this gentleman, upon all the political issues of the day, it affords me no small pleasure to bear my humble testimony to the independent position which he assumed on the execution of the fugitive slave law.—He has earned for himself from the right-thinking of all parties a tribute of respect and gratitude, which will more than repay him for the malignant hatred and contumely with which he has been pursued by the enemies of the Constitution, and which the recent Whig Convention, by its nomination of General Scott, has approved and sanctioned. I am well aware that an attempt is made to justify this ungrateful sacrifice by asserting that General Scott will stand upon Mr. Fillmore's platform. If this is so, why and wherefore the disgrace of the one, and the elevation of the other? Sir, the fact is undeniable that General Scott, ever since the death of General Taylor, has been the peculiar and pet candidate of the enemies of Mr. Fillmore and the Free-Soilers. It is indeed true, that by a telegraphic dispatch he gave in his adhesion to a platform. But which platform? The one declared by the proper officers of the convention to be correct and genuine? No, sir, no such thing; as yet he is uncommitted to any but the one which the same officers have repudiated as false and spurious, put in circulation for the use of the party in the Free-Soil latitudes. But it is not my purpose to condemn the Whig candidates, or to expose the duplicity of those who are busily employed in the dirty work of using this forgery. This is a matter for the judgment of the people; and few, very few, are bold enough to deny but what their judgment in November next will be rendered in favor of the great American Democracy, thereby putting for ever and ever its seal of condemnation upon political fraud and chicanery.

NOTE.—Since the above speech was published in the Globe, Gen. Scott has written a letter of acceptance to the President of the Convention, in which he states that he adopts the platform which was forwarded to him by the Convention, I have not time to expose the non-committalism of this epistle, but it is sufficient to say that every Whig Free-soiler in our House approves and sanctions his position, arguing that neither the spirit or words of the letter compromise him to veto any law repealing or modifying any of the compromise measures.

Supreme Court.

BY CHIEF JUSTICE, in Huneycut v. Freeman, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hooks v. Lee, from Wayne, over-ruling the exception. Also in Holland v. Sanders, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Satterfield v. Reddick, in equity, from Gates, declaring the defendent entitled to the interest for life, &c. Also, in Den ex dem Flora v. Wilson, from Currituck, reversing the judgment. Also, in Daniel v. Wilkerson, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Roberts v. Welsh, in equity from Buncombe, dismissing the bill. Also, in Reves v. Frizzle, in equity, from Pitt, ordering a reference. Also, in Stuart v. Mizell, in equity, from Bertie, dismissing the bill with costs.

BY PEARSON, J., in State v Godsey, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Slade v. Etheridge, from Martin, reversing the judgment. Also, in Burnett v. Thompson, from Bertie, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Washington v. Blount, in equity from Lenoir. Also, in Herring v. Tilghman, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment. Also, in Felton v. Long, in equity, from Perquimans: decree against defendant for an account.

BY NASH, J., in Ferebee v. Gordon, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Baily v. Pool, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Houston v. Williams, from Duplin, in equity; decree for plaintiff and reference. Also, in Spencer v. Roper, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gibbs v. Berry, from Hyde, reversing the order and remanding the cause. Also, in Respass v. Lanier, from Beaufort, in equity declaring the plaintiff entitled to a decree and directing a reference. Also, in Sanders v. Jones, in equity from Johnston, directing a reference.

Political Impudence and Effrontery.

The Boston Post, in remarking upon the attempt of the *Republic* and kindred Scott journals to prove Franklin Pierce an abolitionist says: "We thought we had seen something of political effrontery and impudence in the course of twenty years; but the attempt by the southern Scott press to prove General Pierce an *abolitionist* is a touch beyond the sublime in lying—a flight unequalled by any Roorback imagination that ever fertilized the field of falsehood. And then to pretend to prove this by the most unscrupulous abolition prints that have ever blackened an honest man's reputation—prints that have applied every opprobrious term to General Pierce that malignity could invent, in revenge for his unswerving opposition to all their incendiary schemes—is an effort at imposition that we did not believe the most desperate political gamester would undertake."

LATER FROM HAYTI.—BALTIMORE, June 21.—Advices have been received at New York from Hayti to the 3d inst., which state that the Emperor, Soloque, was making active preparations to attack the Dominicans in August.

The Outrages at Acapulco.—Important and Interesting Correspondence.

The New York Times publishes an interesting correspondence between Senor Matilde Romero Promotor Fiscal of the District of Guerrero, Mexico, and Francis W. Rice, U. S. Consul, at the port of Acapulco, relative to the imprisonment of the latter.

The Promotor Fiscal is the highest prosecuting officer of the Mexican Government, his duties corresponding with those of our U. S. District Attornies.—He opened the correspondence by denying a report that he had advised the arrest of Mr. Rice, but ascribes it to a private pique.

Mr Rice, under date of June 12, replies that he is also ignorant of the cause of his arrest and imprisonment, and then goes on to say:

Yesterday, at 8½ A. M. a guard of soldiers, *under the command of a sergeant*, surrounded my house, the sergeant informing me that he had orders from the commandant to take me to prison. I asked him to produce his order, otherwise that I should refuse to go but by force. He replied in an insulting manner, that if I did not come forthwith he would drag me from my house. I had been sick, under the care of Dr. Dinklage, for five days, and, at the time of my arrest, had scarcely strength to stand. While I was dressing the soldiers used the most insulting language towards me, saying, "Let us go in and drag him out if he does not come soon—he is nothing but a d——d Yankee," and conducted themselves in such a menacing manner, that my wife, who has also been sick for a week past, was so much frightened as to seriously endanger her health, if not her life.

I was marched to the court house by the guard of about fifteen soldiers, and delivered over to the Judge of the Court of First Instance, who refused to receive me, saying he knew nothing of the matter.—The sergeant of the guard then produced an order from the Judge of the District Court for my arrest, without mentioning any cause for the proceeding.—Upon this the Judge of First Instance sent to the District Judge for instructions, and an order came to imprison me in the prison of the Juzgado, a little room, as you know, of not a dozen feet square, which is used for drunken men and criminals of the lowest order; which has neither window nor light, and is too filthy for any man to exist long in, and which at that moment had people in it that had been picked up beastly drunk in the streets. The jailor, however, said he would not take the responsibility of confining me in such a place, but gave me the use of his own room.

I have now been here 24 hours; as yet no charge having been made against me, no food or water being given me, or bed to sleep upon, or light. The soldiers have been all night in the door of my room whistling, singing and talking, although I am now under the charge of Dr. Dinklage, as my physician, and am unable to hear the least noise without pain. I have struck my flag—the flag of the United States—closed my office, and hereby notify the military power of this division, that I shall not open it again until so ordered by the United States government.

The Promotor Fiscal replies to the above letter of Mr. Rice, expressing his regret at the outrage, and assuring him that the Mexican Government would not allow the conduct of the Judge to go unpunished.—He subsequently demanded of the Judge, in a written protest, the release of Mr. Rice.

A statement of the facts of his arrest was subsequently sent by Mr. Rice to Com. Sloat, of the Pacific squadron, who replied that he was sorry for the situation in which he was placed, but he had no forces at his command to send to his release. Mr Rice's imprisonment, it will be remembered, grew out of the sale of the steamer Com. Stockton, and his threat to shoot a man who attempted to tear down a notice in relation to the sale, which Mr. R. had posted upon his own office.

BOSTON, July 23d.—A memorial has been addressed to the President of the United States, signed by numerous influential citizens, relating to the fishing difficulties, which represents that these fisheries employ 2,100 vessels, 30,000 seamen, and capital to the amount of $12,000,000. The enforcement by England, of the new construction of the treaty of 1818, will entirely ruin the business. The memorialists, therefore, pray the President to send a naval force to the British North American waters to protect American fishermen.

A generally credited rumor prevails to day that the U. S. sloop of war Albany, at this port, has been ordered to the Nova Scotia fishing grounds, to protect our interests

Some Men devote themselves so exclusively to their buisness, as to almost entirely neglect their domestic and social relations. A gentleman of